

D. C. HEARD FOR THE WEAK-MINDED

Send House District Committee Indorsement of Tinkham Measure.

The Commissioners today sent to the House District Committee a favorable report on the Tinkham bill for the establishment of a colony for feeble-minded persons in the District. The report calls attention to the fact that a census taken in 1915 revealed the presence in the city of 738 persons who were definitely feeble-minded. Of this number, 28 were in the community, 249 were in institutions not designed for their care, while 37 were in training schools for the feeble-minded in other cities. The Commissioners say this census was by no means complete, as those persons who could only be discovered in the home or school.

May Be as Many as 1,600.
It is believed by those who have made a study of the question, the Commissioners tell Congress, "that there are probably about as many of the feeble-minded as there are in the community, and the District of Columbia has in the hospital for the insane 1,600 persons."

The bill proposes for the purchase of a spacious tract of cheap land outside the District, as was done in building the Federal Reformatory for Juveniles at the erection of a settlement of small cottages. The colony would be run as the Columbia Training School.

The bill, for the first time, defines what shall be construed as feeble-mindedness. It defines the term and provides for judicial process in committing persons to the institution.

Point to the Needs.
As to the need for placing the feeble-minded in a training school, the Commissioners say:
"The reasons for segregating this class of defectives have been frequently pointed out, and no argument is necessary to establish the necessity of the matter. Such defectives are a burden upon the family, often dragging the poorer families below the line of self-support. They are a handicap to the school system and seriously interfere with the training of other children. In the worst of all, they are a serious menace to society, because they are prone to offend and are almost always feeble-minded. Studies made in numerous communities have shown again and again how from one feeble-minded family in the community has come a whole community of feeble-minded persons."
"It is therefore, of the greatest importance that these people should be segregated in order that they may not be a burden upon the community, and no other public need is so generally recognized as that of making proper provision for the feeble-minded. Social workers, including the police, the institution officials, probation officers, school teachers, district nurses and others, for years have been pointing out the lack of proper care for this class of persons. Many of the feeble-minded are not only a burden in the family, but a delinquency and criminals they occupy much of the time of the police department, they help fill the jails, and they are an increasingly heavy burden upon the community."

See Chance to Educate.
"Many of the higher grade feeble-minded persons can be educated to such an extent as to be useful in simple domestic work, and the proposed bill provides for the establishment of a colony where there will be large opportunities for employment on farm and in domestic work. It is estimated that the number of industrial activities can be employed."

The bill proposed that the colony shall be established outside of the District of Columbia, because it is desirable to secure a sufficiently large tract of land, and to secure a reasonably close supervision of the colony. The bill has already been established for the purpose of the District in the cases of the workhouse and the Federal Reformatory for Juveniles, located in Virginia, about twenty-five miles from Washington. Land was purchased, much of it at less than \$20 per acre.

The bill affords ample protection to the rights of the individual and at the same time guards the rights of the community.

Suggest One Important Change.
"As to the text of the bill, the Commissioners suggest a number of changes. In sections five and six, providing the method of control of the institution, these institutions should be more satisfactory results are obtained when a superintendent is appointed director of the institution, and an intervening board. They believe that the interested citizens to visit the institution and advise the Commissioners should be held and that the bill be amended so as to provide for such board of visitors, but that the control and management of the school be under the immediate direction of the Commissioners."

The bill defines feeble-mindedness and would therefore recognize in our statutes for the first time a class of persons definitely known to be feeble-minded. The bill was carefully drawn by a committee of interested citizens, and in the large degree the statute of Illinois, which has been operative for a period of four years, and so far as we are advised, with satisfactory results."

HIGH OFFICIALS INVITED, TO HIGHWAY CONVENTION

President Wilson and Messrs. Marshall, Lane, Baker and Houston Included.

President Wilson, Vice President Marshall and Secretaries Lane, Baker and Houston were personally invited today to attend the annual convention of the Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas, April 12 to 18, of the United States Good Roads Association, the Bankhead Highway Association and the Albert Pike Highway Association.

Senator Bankhead of Alabama headed a committee composed of representatives of the three associations who called upon the President, the Vice President and the three cabinet members. The President was presented with an elaborate invitation drawn on parchment and inclosed in sheepskin.

The delegation in Congress from Arkansas formed part of the party. Others on the invitation committee were Senator E. N. Kirby, Gov. O. A. Littlejohn of New Mexico, J. A. Rountree of the United States Good Roads Association, George Belding of the city of Hot Springs, Sidney M. Nutt of Business Men's League, Morris Williams, A. L. Reynolds, Hot Springs, Mr. C. McDaniel, Arkadelphia, Ark.; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Robinson, Stuttgart, Ark.; Mr. Cameron, Raleigh, N. C.; Mr. R. Thompson, Ustick Springs, Ark.; Dr. S. M. Johnson, New Mexico; Morris Schapiro, J. B. Clark and Orlando Harrison, Baltimore; A. N. Alford and J. L. Alford, Hartsville, Ga.; Mr. Adolph Roquet, New Orleans; Stephen E. Dillon, Hot Springs, Ark.; J. A. Grandville, Georgia; A. G. Batchelder of the American Automobile Association, District of Columbia; Mrs. John Murphy, Virginia; Horace L. Smith, Virginia; Mrs. J. Daniels Thrash, North Carolina, and Mrs. Henry Lane Schmelz, Virginia.

A single grain of gold after having been converted into gold leaf will cover forty-six square inches.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE LINE OF DUTY CLUB.



Left to right: Capt. James F. Oyster, president of the Board of Trade; Robert W. Harper, president of the Chamber of Commerce; and Joseph Herberich, president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

LINE OF DUTY CLUB TREASURERS SWELLS

Men and Women Add Names to Fund for Bereaved Families.

With letters, pledges and contributions streaming into the cashier's office, the Line of Duty Club reached its third day of life today. The membership of 112 and contributions without resources, a mortgage of more than \$1,800, debts on all sides, three small children and no provision for the future, the club has almost enough at her disposal to pay the mortgage. Other assistance received on the outside will clean up the debt. But there remains yet a needed fund for assistance, to carry the widow past the time when the fourth child will arrive, and she may regain her health.

Sentiment in Letters.
Notes showing that Washingtonians in some instances appreciate the plight of the family arrived at The Star office today.

One of them was from Dr. C. N. Chipman, which expressed the sympathy of the case slightly touched on heretofore. It reads:
"Please send inclosed \$5 for the McKimmie fund. It is a sad case and the government should provide a proper fund for such cases. For a woman with a family can save little out of the increased salary."
"Another thing the men should have a larger voice in. They now use a .22-caliber, which is often too light to drive a large man. The colored man who carried the wonderful family of three men, because he had a heavy caliber pistol. The man who would shoot five times without being downed. You can join and find a number of such cases."

Women Join the Role.
Another note is very short, but it is from the Misses A. and M. Metz, reads as follows:
"Kindly accept our enrollment as a contingent means of expressing our sympathy to the bereaved family."
Alice N. Fuller writes:
"A small pledge and contribution toward the fund for the widow and family of the late Private Oscar A. McKimmie of the metropolitan police force. An appropriation of the sum and for the use of the fund for the late Private Oscar A. McKimmie, No. 15, District of Columbia department of the American Legion, at its meeting on January 20, 1920."

Latest List of Members.
The latest list of members of the Line of Duty Club with their contributions follows:
Mr. J. D. H. B. \$5; Miss M. G. Shaw, \$2; J. J. Connors, \$1; H. Tudor Morris, \$1; E. S. S. \$1; Dr. W. W. Chipman, \$5; C. C. \$2; F. M. Chipman, \$1; K. K. \$1; Charles D. Sager, \$10; a citizen, R. P. \$10; Castello Post, \$2; Cora D. Kerr \$5; Robert P. Hill, \$5; Florence B. Yanzza, \$5; Evelyn B. Smith, \$2; Misses A. and M. Metz, \$2; Cora D. Kerr \$5; Robert P. Hill, \$5; William Crozier \$5; B. F. Garvey, \$1; Miss Vonderheide, \$1; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wiley, \$2; Norman Luchs, \$2; B. F. Johnson, \$1; A. C. Nelson, \$5; George B. Johnston, \$1; Mabel A. Davis, \$2; dealers in the market making \$25. Previously acknowledged, \$561. Total, \$773.

BAIRNSFATHER SPEAKS; THEN BECOMES ILL
Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather, soldier and humorist, took by storm the hearts of an audience at Poli's Theater yesterday afternoon with a sincere and direct talk on the humor and tragedy of the trenches, and after bringing an outburst of laughing applause from his hearers, lapsed into unconsciousness by touching a few chords of pathos.

The talk was for the benefit of the Working Boys' Home, at 34 and C streets. It was cut short by illness of the speaker, who collapsed shortly after his conclusion.

His illness has necessitated the cancellation of several engagements throughout the country, the next of which was to have been in Pittsburgh.

RECITAL AT NEW WILLARD.
Edwin Swain, Philip Sevasta and Dora Gilbert Please Audience.

An artistic recital was given by Edwin Swain, Philip Sevasta and Dora Gilbert at the District of Columbia last night under auspices of Stonewall Jackson Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy. A large and representative audience attended.

Mr. Swain's excellent voice was heard to great advantage in his various groups of songs. His artistry and pleasing personality earned him the hearty applause of the audience. Mr. Sevasta, harpist, was delightful in all his numbers, but seemed especially to please with Thomas "Impromptu," full of difficult passages, and a dainty "Etude Melodique."

Miss Gilbert played with fine discrimination Liszt's "Etude in D Flat Major," bringing out its sonorous passages in pleasing fashion, and a sonata by Schyette.

JAPAN WILL MEET ALL ENGAGEMENTS, SAYS PREMIER HARA

(Continued from First Page.)

The Russian question is a matter of great moment to Japan. With the advance of the bolshevik forces a very serious situation has developed in Russia. At one time it appeared as if the governments of both south and north Russia and other forces in the far east had been brought together under the leadership of the Kolchak government at Omsk, with fair prospect of the restoration of United Russia. Of late the forces of European Russia are on the way. While both Great Britain and France appear to have come to a decision to render no further assistance to Russia, in Siberia with the defeat of the Kolchak army, the Omsk government has been obliged to transfer their seat to Irkutsk. There again the whole town now seems to have been given over to confusion and disquietude. The Kolchak government has, to all appearances, lost the power and control of the situation. The Japanese government have consistently stood for a policy of international concord in Siberia, and particularly they have taken great pains to act in complete accord with America. Accordingly they approached the American government of late with a view to arriving at an understanding with them on the question of recalling reinforcements to places where the forces of the railroad guards were more or less depleted.

Project No. 2.
"Project II contemplates the ultimate development of a water supply of 200,000,000 gallons daily, during the driest weather, and the immediate development of a supply of 120,000,000 gallons daily. The immediate supply would be obtained by developing the Patuxent river so as to deliver 30,000,000, North-west branch 17,000,000 and Rock creek 20,000,000 gallons daily. This supply would be reinforced, when necessary in the future, by developing the Middle and Little Patuxent rivers so as to deliver 70,000,000 gallons daily, in the same manner as outlined under Project I.

In addition to the development of the Patuxent river and Northwest branch, this project includes the formation of an impounding reservoir at Rock creek by the construction of a dam, approximately seventy-three feet high, at Garrettsville, Maryland. This supply of water would be discharged into the Northwest branch reservoir through a tunnel, 1,500 feet long and of a capacity of 38,000,000 gallons daily with low water in the Rock creek reservoir.

The filtered water from this plant would be transported to the District of Columbia through a conduit of 200,000,000 gallons daily capacity. This supply line would enter the District of Columbia at or near Sargent road. It would pass thence southerly and southwesterly, along the Potomac river, and thence to the distance, to connections with the main feeders of the first high and gravity water supply system, south of the main District pumping station.

"From an engineering standpoint it would be a very large project, involving a large distributing reservoir in the grounds of the United States Soldiers' Home at Arlington, and a large reservoir for fluctuations in draft, but it would provide a large reserve near the city. The expense of the project, under Project II, the estimated cost of the project, would be about 27,000,000.

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PROMPT ACTION FOR MORE WATER

URGENT IN REPORT

(Continued from First Page.)

electric line and Rhode Island avenue. It would be built in open cut throughout.

Water could be pumped from the filtration plant near Savage to the community and to Camp Meade, and from the supply line water can be taken to serve Laurel and other places along the route, both inside and outside of the Washington suburban sanitary district.

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PAW NEEDS WORK FOR CHILDREN HERE

STAFF AT HEARING

Highest Type of Employees Required, Board Tells

Reclassifiers.

Needs of the board of children's guardians of the District were outlined by officials of the board, who appeared at a special hearing today before the joint congressional commission on reclassification of salaries in the District.

Mrs. R. Thomas West, agent of the board, Mrs. Thomas Carter, Mrs. Walter S. Ufford, members of the board, and former Judge Latimer of the juvenile court told the commission that the board especially needed increased salaries of its workers in order to secure the highest type.

Twice as many field workers are needed as the board has at present, the reclassification commission was told. The board has been engaged in handling cases turned over to the board of children's guardians by the juvenile court. It has a total list of twenty employees.

The labor "turnover" of the board has been so large that the commission, and the delicate human work on which the board is engaged, the guardianship of children, has been a heavy burden. The special hearing granted the board of children's guardians today by the reclassification commission, since it closed its general hearings last month.

Work on Salary Schedules.
Salary schedules for government employees in the National Capital are under consideration by the commission. More than one-third of the total number of salaries of workers of the commission, headed by Dr. W. E. Mosher, and the entire number of salary determinations will be completed shortly.

These salary schedules, it was pointed out today, are only advisory to the reclassification commission, who will make final decision upon the schedules as presented to them by Dr. Mosher.

It is generally believed, however, that these pay schedules drawn up by the research council will be the basis for the final determination of the final determinations as to salaries of "the 107,000."

Similar Work Outside Service.
Comparative data, secured as to salaries paid workers throughout the eastern United States for work similar to that done by the District of Columbia, is being gathered by the research council in the determination of the salary schedules set forth by Dr. Mosher.

The salaries of federal employees takes a tabulation. Salaries of the workers for 1914 and 1915 are being compared with the salaries of outside workers is tabulated similarly. Then the salary asked by the government is compared with the salaries of outside workers is tabulated similarly.

The hearings held before the reclassification commission showed that the great mass of federal employees in the District asked for salaries ranging from \$1,320 to \$5,600.

The employee's own wishes, as expressed at the hearings, probably will have considerable weight in the final selection of pay schedules. It is generally believed that the requests will influence the great general determinations for the big divisions, the services, into which the 107,000 employees have been divided.

Equity Between Groups.
The expert in any line of federal employment, in all probability, will receive substantially a similar wage to another expert in another line. The commission will endeavor, as far as humanly possible, to work for equity as between the various divisions.

Determination of various employment policies of the government will be made at the meeting of the commission yesterday, and a draft of these recommendations is being sent up today for the consideration of the reclassification commissioners.

Consideration was given to the question of the legal right to thirty days annual leave for all government employees here, the question of a training school under the Civil Service Commission and other matters.

Final draft of the bill which will be presented to Congress as part of the report in being drawn up. The bill will incorporate the substance of the report and provide measures for carrying reclassification into effect.

REPORT TO BE MADE AS TO NAVY MORALS INQUIRY
Chairman Page of the Senate naval committee today appointed Senators Ball of Delaware, Keyes of New Hampshire and King of Utah to determine whether an investigation should be made into morals in the Navy.

This action was taken as a result of charges made to the committee in a telegram by John R. Rathom, publisher of the Providence Journal.

THE LINE OF DUTY CLUB.

Enclosed find my subscription for \$..... for the family of Policeman O. A. McKimmie, killed in line of duty. This subscription also pledges me automatically to membership in the Line of Duty Club, and in future cases similar to this my contribution of not less than \$1 will be forthcoming.

Signed

Address

Clip this out. Put it in an envelope, with the contribution, and mail it to the cashier of The Evening Star today.

THRIFT AS WAY TO GET ALL SOULS' GETS OPTION

MORE FOR WORK ORGED ON 16TH STREET SITE

World's Goods, Greater Satisfaction and Happiness May Be Gained

Without "Touching" Boss.

"Nearly every worker in Washington can get more for his work without touching the boss for a raise," said Arthur Carr, former president of the Washington Building and Loan Association, today in commenting on National Thrift week.

"Yes," continued Mr. Carr, "every one can prosper by himself without overtime if only he will put into practice the ten basic principles of thrift, as outlined by the District Commissioners in their proclamation."

"Of course, harder and more efficient work will bring a monetary reward, but working at his present pace and without a cent more in his envelope on pay day the average worker can spend by thrift and therefore yield the most satisfaction for the time it took to earn the money."

"Every one who has spent his salary in the past by thoughtless things without getting a full dollar's worth of satisfaction for every dollar earned and spent, will find that by thrift he can get more for his work. Wise spending is his own gain. Wise spending is his own gain. Wise spending is his own gain."

The amount of money actually spent is by no means the only determinant. The man who has a salary of \$100 a week can spend it so thoughtlessly that he can get only \$20 a week for his work, and his family will have less to show for a month's work than does the man who makes only \$30 a week and spends wisely, and saves intelligently. Every one, therefore, by cutting out foolish expenditures really gets a bigger return for the time he puts in the office, store or shop."

This is "Thrift in Industry day."

An insurance policy is evidence that you believe your dear ones merit the best of protection. Insure during Thrift week.

Earlier in the day he called at the Department of Justice to see one of the employees, and his conversation was such that it was deemed advisable to take him to an institution where his mental condition could be observed.

Harry S. Gould, Atlantic City, N. J., was sent to Washington Asylum Hospital yesterday afternoon for mental observation.

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A tap of the toe --And it's ready to go

When help is so scarce and so high-priced, to glide a Hoover one's self is an economical solution of the cleaning problem. Without its solution to be work, the carpets are thoroughly beaten, swept and suction cleaned, crushed nap is straightened and colorings given new life—all in a brief interval.

It Beats . . . As It Sweeps . . . As It Cleans



Only the Hoover, however, beats and sweeps besides vacuum cleaning. Its patented Beating-Sweeping features are the reason. So superior is The Hoover that it far outsells all others and its makers have become the world's largest. We invite you to a demonstration. Terms, if desired.

Price of the Hoover "Baby" Is \$52.50



Only the Hoover, however, beats and sweeps besides vacuum cleaning. Its patented Beating-Sweeping features are the reason. So superior is The Hoover that it far outsells all others and its makers have become the world's largest. We invite you to a demonstration. Terms, if desired.